Plan Proposed Regarded as Free From Objection and Insuring Honest Elections.

Judgo Archer A. Phlegar, one of the ablest lawyers in the State and a member of the Senate, in whose integrity and judgment there is the highest confidence, has examined with great care the provisions of the Machen general primary bill, and regards the plan outlined therein as the hear he can suggest.

he best he can suggest.
Judge Phlegar has given care and Judge Phiegar has given care and thought to perfecting a measure along this line, and to removing any possible objections. Of course, the great end sought is to provide a bill for accurately ascertaining and recording the choice of the qualified voters of a party of candidates for office. It is desired to make fraud in the conduct or ascertainment of the result of such primaries and the remulication thereof as nearly impossiulgation thereof as nearly impossi may be. To allow partisan boards of judges and clerks would be to he way to fraud, in the opinion

THE SELECTION OF JUDGES.
Speaking of the feature of the Machen
lan which authorizes the selection of dges from lists of names submitted them by the party authorities, Judge Phiegar said yesterday afternoon, in conwith a reporter for The Times-

versation with a reporter for The Times-Dispatch:
"The provision in the bill for the selec-tion or judges of election is an effort to guard the ballot box as far as possible, while leaving it in the hands of the party.

The great comwhile leaving it in the hands of the party helding the primary. The great complaint is that the ballots are not fairly counted. To permit a circuit judge beinging to one party to select the judges of election at his will would, in its effect, orcrate to prevent the opposing political party from holding primaries. The bill requires the party authorities to nominate ten men, from which the judge must select three. Presumably he will choose three. Presumably he will choose three of best character. No other anal has been suggested which is likely to be as impartial as the circuit

judge.
"If no right of contest or appeal from
the decision of the judge is allowed a
fraudulent count would be a wrong without a remedy, and the good sought to be
accomplished by a primary would be lost.
The very fact that there is an appeal
will prevent the judges of election from
making fraudulent returns.
"The circuit courts will hear and determine between Democrats and Republicans in many contested election cases.
If the judge has that power by law, why
should he not verify a count batween persons of the same party? The bil's does
not give him authority to enter judgment.
He certifies the facts; the judgment must
be rendezed by the party or by the presrendered by the party or by the presof sentiment in the party. not see how the bill drags the

"I do not see now the bill args the circuit judges into the mire of politics. They have nothing to do with the politics of the persons they appoint or of the ballots cast. Their functions in the premises are little more than ministerial."

THE MACHEN BILL.

Full Text of the Measure Which Is Attracting Attention.

The Machen bill is attracting much attention, and so much interest is manifested in it that The Times-Dispatch prints it below in full. It is entitled "A Bill to Provide for Primary Elections,"

it enacted by the General Assem

of which agts shall be uniform through on the Batte, or the public behalf and shall be not less than the held, and shall be not less than the held, and shall be not less than the held, and shall be not less than the public shall be not less than shall be not less than the public shall be not less than the public shall be not any person or normal than the public shall be not less than the public shall be not shall be not

ngent, and for several years I made the best record of any woman working for our company. The work is very exacting, and

"Ill this business, as in many others, success depends almost entirely upon how you are feeling. A tired, low-spirited so-licitor might as well stay at home.

"I used to take coffee in large quantities to keep my brain clear and my spirits up, but I knew this would injure my diges-tion and my nerves. I discovered that Paine's Celery Compound gave me just the strength I needed by feeding my nerves and keeping me in good health.

"I go out to work every morning feeling bright and cherry and confident. If I did not I would never be able to make the income that I do.

and I decided I would send you this letter.

"It has been worth actual money to me, as I doubt whether I would make half my present income If I did not have it."

It is men and women who are "always at their best" who have made and are making this country what it is.

Not all the busy people are burning out their nerves. There are thousands who understand that force must be supplied to the nerves if they are to keep incir bodily health. And they take Paine's Celery Compound to supply the The world needs more of such people.

Paine's Celery Compound is keeping thousands of people well—so well that few of them ever think to send in a written acknowledgment of the benefit.

"Throughout your body for health or sickness the Nerve System is King."

-Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth University-Famous Discoverer of Palne's Cel-ery Compound.

the receipt thereof, pronounce in an audible voice the name of the person from whom the ballot's received, and, if his name be found on the copy of the reg stration book, and there be no objection made, the said judge shall, without or ining the said ballot, or permitting it to be examined (except to ascertain whether it is a single hallot), deposit the same in the ballot box, whereupon the rame of the voter shall be checked on the copy of the registration book, entered upon a poll'book, prepared for the purlows, and correctly numbered thereon.

10. The ballots shall be counted, and the vote cancussed, by the judges of such effection at each precinct, and the returns cettified forthwith to lie chairman of the committee or similar body of such such precinct is situated, and, in case of such election throughout the State, or any district thereof, said chairman shall within forty-eight hours, extify said returns to the chairman of the committee or bedy having such election in charge, and such last named committee shall meer within forty-eight hours, extify said returns to the chairman of the committee or bedy having such election in charge, and such last named committee shall meer within the days after such election, canvasa the returns and occlare the persons nominated, or the delegates selected thereby.

Any person voted for it such election, and one person nonthoused by him in

sons nominated, or the delegates solected thereby.

Any person voted for it such election, and one person authorized by him in writing, or either of them, shall be permitted to be present in each voting place, from the opening of the polls until after the returns are certified, and at th) meeting of the committee or body having such election in crarge when the returns are canvassed and the results of such election declared.

ii. After the ballots have been counted and the vote canvassed, the copy of the registration book and the poll book, used at each precinct, together with a securely scaled package, containing all the ballots cast thereat, shall be delivered by the celk of such election at such precinct within forty-eight hours, to the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or of the Corporation or Hustings Court of the clerk of the said court shall keep the same safely in his office for thirty days, at the end of which period he shall burn them.

12. Any person who was voted for a such pleated and the clerk of who was voted for a such pleated and he clerk of the shall court shall were the same safely in his office for thirty days, at the end of which period he shall burn them.

of the committee or body having such election in charge.

13. Any judge or clerk of such election who shall wilfully miscount the ballots case at any precedent, or falsify the returns thereof, or who shall wilfully or negligently permit any other person to do so, or who shall fall to perform any of the duties prescribed by this act, or do, or cause to be done, any of the acts herein forbidden, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five no. more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned in fail not less than five no. more than five hundred dollars, or bettl, and shall thereafter be disqualified from holding any office, piace or position of profit or trust of or under the State, or any sub-division thereof.

14 Any person who at such election shall by threats. Intimidation, abuse, force, or other unlawful means, lander, delay or disturb, or attempt to hinder. Goldy or disturb, or attempt to hinder. Goldy or disturb, or attempt to hinder, such election in the discharge of his duties thereat, or any person who shall in any such manner interfere with any person entitled to vote at such election, in the exercise of such privilege, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than two nor more than twe wonths, or both.

15. The judges and clerks of such elec-

irs. day of January, ameteen hundred and four, may request any one of the Judges to assist him in the preparation inveer, but such judge shall not at any time divulge to any person the manner in which such hallot, or any part thereof, was prepared.

9. At such election the ballot box shall be kept in public view. The judge to Prug Co., Special Agents.

flict herewith are hereby repealed.

18. This act shall be in force from its passage.

STATE COMMITTEE PLAN. Rules and Regulations Adopted

Rules and Regulations Adopted
for Holding Primaries.

This is the primary plan of the Democratic party, prepared and promulgated by the State Central Committee:
For the purpose of effect giving to the rescitution adopted by the convention of the Democratic party at Norfolk in August, 1801. requiring nominations to be by primary, the State Central Committee of the Democratic party announces the following rules and regulations:
All voting shall be under what is known as the viva voce system, the candidate to be voted for directly, and those receiving the highest number of votes at any of the primary elections, held under the following regulations, shall be declared to be the party nominees. All Democrats who are, or will be, legal Vicers at the election at which the General Assembly is to be cibsen, which is to elect a United States senator, shall be excited to vote at any primary election.

and the vote canvassed, the copy of the registration book and the poll book, used at each precinct, together with a securely seeled package, containing all the ballots cast thereat, shall be delivered by the cik of such eletion at such precinct within forty-eight hours, to the cirk of the Circuit Court of the county, or of the Cornoration or Hustings Court of the city in which such precinct is situated and the cirk of the said court shall keep the same safely in his office for thirty days, at the end of which period he shall burn them.

12 Any person who was voted for at such election, and who may be aggrieved by the action of the judges or cirks at any precinct, may, within ten days after such election, present to the judge of the Circuit Court of the county, or of the Circuit Court of the county, or of the city in which such precinct is situated, in which such precinct is situated, in which such precinct is situated either in term time or in vacation, a petition verified by the oath of himself and at least two other persons, stating that as seen as may be, proceed to inspect the copy of the restratina book and the poil book used at such precinct, and to recount, or have recounted in his presence of the petitioners, the attorney for the county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or of the count, or have recounted in his presence of the petitioners, the attorney for the restratina book and the performance of the persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such county or other persons when the Commonwealth for such co

sone as shall comply with such conditions shall be voted for at said primary election. If only one person shall comply with these requirements, the chairman of the State Central Committee shall announce that fact, and declare the said person the nomines, and give notice that no election will be held. STATE ELECTIVE OFFICES.

necence that fact, and declare the said person the nominee, and sive notice that no election will be held.

STATE ELECTIVE OFFICES.

For the nomination of all State electice officers the State Countral Committee shall cause to be held a general primary election throughout the State. The date for holding said primary election to be lived by the said committee, and not to be more than ninety nor less than sixty days prior to the election, and shall decide what assessment shall be levied upon each candidate for the purpose of defraying the expense of the election. The persons who shall conduct the said primary election shall be selected and appointed in the same manner, and shall conduct the same, certify the returns, seal the poll books, and return the same as is provided for in the paragraph rolating to the holding of United States sentorial primaries. The State Central Committee shall require all persons, who wish to become candidates at said primary, to give to the chairman of said committee notice thereof, in writing, apid to make deposit of the assessment made upon them on or before a named day, which shall not be less than thirty days before the primary election. If, as to any State office, only one person shall comply with his ald conditions shall be vield for at said primary election. If, as to any State office, only one person shall comply with these requirements, the State Central Committee shall, through its chairman, annuance that fact, and declare the said person the nominee of that office, and sive notice that no one will be voted for for that office, and the primary election will be held throughout that committee will decide upon what date, and between what hours, the primary election will be held throughout that committee will decide upon what date, and between what hours, the primary election and appointment of the pudges and clerks, who shall committees the selection and appointment of the election, and who shall, within two days after the election from the office, and primary election will be h

STATE SENATORIAL PRIMARIES.

STATE SENATORIAL PRIMARIES.

The chairman of the counties and cities comprising a State senatorial district, except where a single county or city shall comprise a senatorial district, in which case the county or city committee shall decide upon what date, and between what hours, the primary election is to be held throughout said senatorial district, and what assessment shall be levied upon the candidates towards defruying the expenses of the primary election, leaving to the respective county and city committees the appointment of

DELEGATES AND COUNTY AND
CITY OFFICES.

County and city committees shall have
the direction and regulation of primaries
held for the nomination of candidates for

THE PRESENT LAW.

Provisions of the Primary Sec. tions of General Election Law .-

The sections of the general election its recent session and approved January 11th, relating to primaries, follow:

at any legalized primary election for the nomination of any candidate for office nuless he is at the time registered and acclified to vote at the next succeeding

elections, and to prevent and punish any corrupt practices in connection therewith, and the penalities and punishments now or hereafter prescribed by law for such offenses, shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to all primary elections, whether the same be held under any statute law of this State or under a plan provided by some political party. Section 1220, Cost of Geotions.—The cost of conducting elections under this chapter shall be paid by the counties and offices, respectively.

It is Dangerous to Neglect a Cold." How often you hear it remarked: "it' only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and has gained its great popularity and extensive sale by its prompt cures of this common aliment, it always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hilitakin.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, ACCOUNT MARDI GRAS.
On account of the above occasion the Seaboard will sell tickets at rate of one first-class fare plus twenty-five (25) cents for the round-trip, to New Orleans, La, Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala. Tickets on sale February 9 to 15, 1904, inclusive; final limit February 20; except upon payment of fee of fifty cents per ticket, final limit March 6, 1904, will be granted.

granted.
For rates and other information apply to any agent of this company, or H. S. LEARD, District Passenger Agent, 800 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Bears the The kind You Have Always Rought Bigusture Classifilitative

bate Rather Than Set Speeches. Witty Speech in House.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The to debate rather than to set speeches, but the attitude of the United States towards the Panama revolution was still the subject under consideration. There discussion also had reference to the right of the President to withhold information in his hands when called for by the Senate.

ing for Minister Buchanan's letter, concerning amendments to the canal treaty was laid before the Senate, Mr. Morgan withdrew it, saying that he had been informed that it was the intenbeen informed that it was the inten-tion of the President to send the docu-ment to the Senate in executive ses-

ment to the Senate in executive session.

The resolution of Mr. Culberson, introduced at the instance of the Demoratic caucus, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether all the correspondence relating to the construction of an istimian canal has been sent to the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Cullom suggested that the resolution be further amended so as to relieve the President from the necessity of sending information to supply, which

of sending information to supply, which would, in his opinion, be incompatible with the public interest. Mr. Culberson with the public interest. Mr. Culberson declined to accept this amendment, and made a speech in support of his objection, and in favor of the adoption of the resolution as it stood.

Mr. Cullom assured Mr. Culberson that whether his amendment was accepted or not, "the Senate will get all the information there is in the department pertinent to the general question."

Mr. Clay asked whether the Senate as a part of the treaty, making power has not a right to all the information bearing upon a treaty which the executive itself has.

itself has. RIGHT TO REFUSE.

RIGHT TO REFUSE.

Mr. Cullom replied that it was his opinion that the President has a right to refuse to comply with the resolution. He had no doubt, however, that the President would send every scrap of the information.

"Suppose he does not?" asked Senator Tillman.

of the information.

"Suppose he does not?" asked Senator Tiliman.

"Then," replied Mr. Culiom, "we will deal with that situation when it cames."

Mr. Hale referred to the controversy, which occurred during Mr. Cleveland's administration over the point as to whether papers bearing on presidential nominations should be sent to the Senate. The President had refused to comply with the wishes of the Senate and ultimately had won his point.

Mr. Tiliman contended that there is a difference between nominations and treaties, but Mr. Cullom contended the Fresident as the head of one branch of the government has rights which pertain to his office exclusively. He feared, he said, that the resolution was wor "mere effect."

ed, ne sain, "mere effect."
Mr. Gorman replied, saying that "there is not now and there is not likely to be a resolution presented on this side of the chamber, which is not couched in the coast respectful language. We have to most respectful language. We have high a respect for that high offi-pursue any other course. He s

high a respectionary clause had been purposely omitted from this resolution, but said that the omission was no indication of a desire to reflect on the President.

HOPED IT WAS TRUE.

Mr. Aldrich suggested that the resolution, should be so amended as not to include papers covering present negotiations, which may now be on for the satisfaction of Colombia, and Mr. Gorman replied that he had not before heard, that there were such negotiations in progress. He was delighted to hear that such was the case, and he hoped for the honor of the country that the negotiation would be pressed to a successful culmination.

Mr. Gorman said that Mr. Cullom should not be so sensitive about the President. That official could take care of himself, and no senator should refuse to give his assent to a request for the fullest possible information on a question of the country.

himself, and no senator should retuse to give his assent to a request for the fullest possible information on a question so important, "There is no insinuation in the resolution," he said, "and why hesitate about its passage?"

Mr., Spooner replied to Mr. Gorman. The resolution, he said, was understood to be fruit of the "collective civilization of the Democratic side of the Senate." He did not adopt the suggestion of Mr. Cullom that there was an ulterior motive in its introduction, for he knew "how absolutely guileless the senator from Maryland and the senator from Yeas are in matters political." Yet he could not restrain the thought that possibly there was a purpose of using the matter on the stump. He wanted it understood, he said, that Democratic senators have no monopoly of regard for the national honor.

no monopoly of regard for the national honor.

Mr. Bacon took issue with the contention of Republican senators that the Senate could not demand information at the hands of the executive department. Ha quoted liberally from expressions made by Republican senators during the Cleveland administration to support his contention. One of the speakers on that occasion was Mr. Spooner, from whom Mr. Bacon made liberal quotations. On that occasion the Wisconsin senator took the position that Congress is entitled to all papers bearing upon nominations.

Mr. Tiliman interrupted to "litustrate the situation" for the purpose of exculpating the senator from Wisconsin from the charge of being on both sides of the question. It is now as it always has been, he said, "if a Democratic President gets up a tree the Republican President gets up a tree the Republican President gets up a tree the Democratic Designation if a Republican President was a time; if a Republican President was a tree the Republican senators to join us?"

Mr. Bacon referred to the letter of Press-

to expect the Republican senators to join us?"

Mr. Bacon referred to the letter of President Roosevelt decilning to send information in the case of Collector Cruzen, of Porto Rico, and in response to Mr. Kean said that the President should either send information or make explanation as to why he did not send it. "It matters not whether the reason be good or bad," said the Georgia senator, "the President should not be permitted to withhold information purely on his own judgment or volition, for if he is to exercise discretion in one case, he can exercise it in all cases." In reply to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bacon admitted that there



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Times-Dispatch May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 East 120th St. New York City.

Oear Sir:

Oear Sir:

Oear Sir:

Oear Sir:

Other of the swamper of the system of the system

You may have a sample bottle of this fanous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root is pleasant to take an is for sale at drug stores the world over sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Richmond Dally Times-Dispatch.

The mild and immediate effect of to pass your water frequently night and Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It is stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 East 120th St., New York City. Dear Sir: Oct. 15th, 1903.

15 Had been suffering severely from kidney from the distribution of the complex of the property from the complex of the

is ovidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices-fifty cents and one dollar. Remember

fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Bing-hamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

is no remedy in case the President refused to give the information requested.

Mr. Spooner said the speech quoted by Mr. Bacon had been made when he first entered the Senate, but that he had been able to discover but one inconsistency between his position then and now. He had not contended then, and certainly did not contend now, that the President must send to the Senate all papers on first demand.

The Senate agreed unanimously to vote upon the resolution before adjournment to-morrow, and adjourned.

In the House. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON Jan. 28.-The House speech by J. Adam Bede, a Republican the South were not keeping away desirable immigrants. member from Minnesota, who made his maiden effort and won his spurs. His position of a tax on the land alone would not bring a great influx of people to the swell as serious thought. Now and then, for the purpose of illustration, he would tell a story which greatly amused his auditors. He received the closest attention of Republicans and Democrats alike, and drew laughter and applause first from one and then the other side of the chamber joined in vigorous applause.

Mr. Baker (New York) asked if the most of a tax on the land alone would not bring a great influx of people to the Southern States.

Single tax in the South, declared Mr. Richardson, would destroy the farming industry of that section by burdening the farmer in such a way as to destroy all his profits.

There was a discussion on finance by Mr. Hill (Republican, Connecticut) and hy. Williams (Democrat, Mississippi), the former criticising a measure proposed by Mr. Williams, and the latter making reply. member from Minnesota, who made his

Mr. Bede began by saying that if the Democrats would agree to stop abusing Mr. Cleveland he would agree to have the Republicans stop abusing Mr. Bryan, saying that both are working in the interest of the Republican party. He created a ripple of laughter by inviting the Democratic party to disband.

Mr. Roosevelt, he declared, will be triumphantly elected President, and he asked the Democrats to make it unantimous, The only opposition to Mr. Rooseman and make adjourned until to-morrow.

Republicans stop abusing Mr. Bryan, saying that both are working in the interest of the Republican party. He created a ripple of laughter by inviting the Democratic party to disband.

Mr. Roosevelt, he declared, will be triumphantly elected President, and he asked the Democrats to make it unantimous. The only opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, he said, was a little bunch of Populists down in Wall Street. The Democrats, he said, were without a leader, Mr. Scudder (New York) questioned Mr. Bede as to how he proposed uniting the two races.

the two races.

Mr. Bede replied that he had not referred in any way to the race question. He realized that peculiar conditions had brought about peculiar burdens for the South in this matter and he would not by word or deed do knything to add one feather's weight to this burden. This statement was applauded on the Democratic side.

Mr. Thayer (Massachusetts), extended Mr. Bede a cordial invitation to join the "Progressive Democratic Party."
"Whom are you going to nominater" rejoined Mr. Bede, amid Republican bushless in the property of the

rejoined Mr. Bede, amid Republican laughter.

"The Democratic party is not run by one man," replied Mr. Thayer.

"Well," continued Mr. Bede, "I understand that in New York you send men to Congress by appointment."

HAD BEEN BOTH,

Mr. Bede was questiontd as to his own political record, and admitted that he had first been a Republican, then a Democrat and finally a Republican.

"You see," he continued, "I voted the Democratic ticket in the 'mean' time." (Laughter.) (Laughter.) In conclusion, Mr. Bede sgain extended

"Why," he said, "the election returns from the West will simply be supple-

mental consus figures."

Mr. Richardson (Alabama), reviewing conditions in the South, said:
"Let us alone," adding that they would work out the race problem, "to the strength and glory of the American Union."

Union."
He asked what section of the Union was more interested in maintaining the law than the South. He said Northern capital was being invested in Southern States because of the honest administration of affairs of those States by the witter accepts. Replying to a question by Mr. Grosvenor. Mr. Richardson said

Mr. Baker (New York) asked if the im-

St. Louis Officer Here. St. Louis Officer Here.

Detective William Stopps, of the St.
Louis department, was in the city lastnight, returning from Nortolk, where he
went to carry a deserter from the navy.

Mr. Stoops was surprised at the weather
he struck here, and said he thought snow
was a scarce article in this section of
the county. He left for St. Louis last
night.

night.
"The Fair is going to be the greatest ever happened," he said. "The city is almost ready to receive the fair visitors tow, and there is going to be a great crowd."

Best Lump Coal in the City at \$5.00 a Ton belivered, which we guarantee to give perfect satisaction. PHONE 169.

WALKE & BALLAUFF, 17th and Cary Sts., Richmond, Va.